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all the babies in the houses visited by them in their regular work. Similar records regarding babies were obtained from the 59 milk stations for babies in the city. The combined records were checked against the birth registration records to ascertain the percentage of births which had been properly recorded.

PLASMODIUM MALARIÆ (QUARTAN).

REPORT OF TWO CASES IN CALIFORNIA.

By J. C. GEIGER, M. D., Assistant Director, and F. L. KELLY, M. D., Bacteriologist, of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases of the California State Board of Health, Berkeley.

While carrying out a plan for investigation of malarial conditions in the Sacramento Valley the attention of the writers was called by Dr. B. F. Saylor, of Redding, to a case of malarial fever in one of his patients. From Dr. Saylor's patient we learned of another case showing similar symptoms.

Case No. 1.—This patient has had many attacks of malaria on the same ranch but not within the last 10 years and, quoting from her remarks, "not in the same form as the attacks last summer." From the history, this patient undoubtedly received the infection some time in the spring of 1915. The paroxysms were at first very severe; they became less as the disease continued. Coincident with this decrease of the paroxysms, the general malaise progressed steadily until she was in an extremely weakened condition. The paroxysms came on the morning of every third day, with an interval of two days between attacks. In October, 1915, she was again ill with typical malarial symptoms for two weeks before a physician was called. Her chills came on in the morning of the third day and lasted about half an hour, with a temperature of 103°.

Case No. 2.—This patient received his infection in the spring of 1914 and carried it over the winter months. When seen in October, 1915, the patient was not having severe paroxysms. While he did not always have a distinct chill followed by fever, he had an attack every third day, ranging in severity from a slight chilliness and headache to a paroxysm of the regular type, with temperature. The atypical type of paroxysm was probably due to the fact that he was taking at the time more or less quinine in the form of patent medicines.

Laboratory Examinations.

Blood smears were taken from both patients, and stained with Wright's stain. Slides from both cases showed, on microscopical examination, plasmodia easily demonstrated as quartan. The pigment was in large blocks arranged along the line of division between the merozoites. The merozoites were few in number, with definite nuclei. The recticulum was coarse. The plasmodia were regular in shape, and the red cells to which they were attached were slightly decreased in size.

Diagnosis.

The clinical symptoms, with the endogenous cycle of development of the plasmodia of 72 hours, show that the cases were of quartan malaria. This was further shown on microscopical examination of the blood. (Quartan malaria has heretofore not been reported in California.)

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following reports of plague-eradication at New Orleans were received from Surg. Creel, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

WEEK ENDED JAN. 8, 1916.

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

Vessels fumigated with sulphur	16
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide	13
Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	4
Sulphur used, pounds	2,494
Coke consumed in carbon-monoxide fumigation, pounds	21,000
Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation, pounds	128
Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumigation, pints	192
Clean bills of health issued	30

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Rodents trapped	8,050
Premises inspected	6,267
Notices served	859
Garbage cans installed	86

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.

By elevation	95
By marginal concrete wall	130
By concrete floor and wall	102
By minor repairs	178
Total buildings rat proofed	505
Concrete laid, square yards	6,826
Premises, planking and shed flooring removed	86
Buildings demolished	46
Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated)	98,501

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

Rodents received by species:	
Mus rattus	155
Mus norvegicus	934
Mus alexandrinus	178
Mus musculus	6,729
Wood rats	215
Musk rats	77
Putrid (included in enumeration of species)	68
Total rodents received at laboratory	8,288
Rodents examined	2,190
Rats suspected of plague	26
Plague rats confirmed	None.

PLAGUE STATUS TO JAN. 8, 1916.

Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.
Last case of rodent plague, Dec. 28, 1915.

Total number of rodents captured to Jan. 8	567,693
Total number of rodents examined to Jan. 8	316,683

Total cases of rodent plague to Jan. 8, by species:	
Mus musculus	6
Mus rattus	18
Mus alexandrinus	9
Mus norvegicus	239
Total rodent cases to Jan. 8, 1916	272